

($p < 0.02$) which was poor performance in facets of overall QoL(0.046), enjoying of life($p = 0.001$), meaning of life($p = 0.01$), time for leisure activity($p = 0.002$). However, log of PSA showed lack of impact in QoL.

Conclusion: Our data demonstrated the PSA values and trend of PSA value play an important role in determining QoL in Taiwanese PC patients. Which could provide information for clinician in decision making. The underlying reason is worth to explore in future.

MP1-4:

PRIMARY CLEAR CELL ADENOCARCINOMA DERIVED FROM ENDOMETRIOSIS OF URINARY BLADDER

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Purpose: Clear cell adenocarcinoma was reported in some article before, and it is an uncommon lesion of urinary bladder cancer. However, to our knowledge, primary clear cell adenocarcinoma which was derived from endometriosis within urinary bladder is extremely rare. And we present our case who was diagnosed as primary clear cell adenocarcinoma which was derived from endometriosis in urinary bladder

Materials and Methods: A 53 y/o female went to our URO OPD due to intermittent hematuria, accompanied symptom including lower abdominal discomfort during menses. The Cystoscopy revealed urinary bladder dome tumor. Biopsy result showed atypical epithelial proliferation. TURBT was arranged for this problem, the pathological result revealed clear cell adenocarcinoma surrounded by endometriosis. Due to this reason, gynecologist was consulted. Hysterectomy and oophorectomy was arranged. Pathological result showed benign transformation. Because of above finding, primary clear cell adenocarcinoma from urinary bladder endometriosis was diagnosed.

Results: Endometriosis was thought as benign lesion, however, malignant transformation had been revealed by some article. In this case, it may could be one evidence that urinary bladder endometriosis may become malignancy automatically. And persistent urine stimulation may be carcinogenesis to urinary bladder endometriosis.

Conclusion: Endometriosis of urinary bladder should be advised to follow up regularly because of the potential risk of malignant transformation. .

MP1-5:

NEPHROGENIC ADENOMA AT URINARY BLADDER

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Purpose: Nephrogenic adenoma is a rare, benign disease of the urinary tract, usually as a response to chronic irritation or trauma. We report our clinical experience and review the literature.

Materials and Methods: From 2005 to 2015, 6 patients were diagnosed to nephrogenic adenoma at urinary bladder after transurethral resection (TUR). We retrospective reviewed and analyzed the characteristic of these tumors, presenting symptoms, and prognosis.

Results: There were 4 female and 2 male genders. Aged between 32 to 72 (mean 54) year-old. All patients have granulation or nodular lesion at bladder. Four patients presented with repeat hematuria, five patients had recurrent urinary tract infection. Three patients were associated with urothelial carcinoma. Two patients had long term Foley indwelling. Four patients persisted hematuria after TUR, consider recurrent disease. No mortality noted.

Conclusion: Nephrogenic adenoma is a rare and benign metaplastic lesion occurring in the urothelium. Recurrence rate is relatively high, so careful and long term regular follow-up is necessary.

MP1-6:

RETROPERITONEAL SARCOMA: A SINGLE INSTITUTE EXPERIENCE WITH LITERATURE REVIEW

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Purpose: Soft tissue sarcoma (STS) accounts for less than one percent of all malignant tumors in adults. About 10–15% of adult STS are located in the retroperitoneum. Liposarcoma is the most common variant, more than 50%. Retroperitoneal sarcoma is a rare tumor and the surgical intervention is quite challenging due to its size, depth and easy recurrence. We retrospectively reviewed patients with retroperitoneal sarcoma in our hospital. **Materials and Methods:** From 2010 to 2015, there are 34 patients with retroperitoneal sarcoma in Taipei Veteran General Hospital. We retrospectively reviewed their clinical data, stage, pathological features, treatment, recurrence rate, progression free and overall survival rate.

Results: Among 34 patients, 24 are males and 10 females. The mean age of the patients was 62.4 ± 10.6 (range 42–86). The mean tumor size was 19.0 ± 7.4 cm (range 5–38). As for histological subtypes, 7 were well-differentiated liposarcoma (20.6%), 23 were dedifferentiated liposarcoma (67.6%), 2 were round cells sarcoma (5.9%) and 2 were leiomyosarcoma (5.9%). All except one patient had tumor larger than 5 cm (T2b). One patient had lymphadenopathy and 3 had lung metastases at the time of diagnosis. Complete resections (R0) were of 44.1%, microscopic incomplete (R1) 41.2%, and grossly incomplete (R2) 14.7%. Twenty patients received combined resection of adjacent organs because of tumor adherence, mainly including kidney and colon. Median follow-up duration was 23.6 months. Twenty patients (58.8%) had local recurrence and seven patients (20.6%) had distant lung metastases. The mortality rate was 11.8%. The median progression free survival (PFS) and overall survival (OS) were 9.1 and 23.6 months.

Conclusion: Retroperitoneal sarcoma is a rare disease with high recurrence rate. Complete surgical resection is currently the standard treatment and combined resection of adjacent organs may be necessary. Patients who have dedifferentiated liposarcoma, incomplete resection with sparing of involved organs, or further necessity of chemotherapy tended to be more poorly prognostic.

Moderated Poster-2

other

MP2-1:

EXPERIENCE OF AUGMENTED REALITY IN RETROPERITONEAL LAPAROSCOPIC SURGERY IN SHOW CHWAN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

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Purpose: A new image-guided surgical system, with a computer-aided imaging-overlay system between the real-time laparoscopic view and a

Gender	Age	Symptom	Cystoscopy	Recurrent UTI	Malignancy	Foley	Persist hematuria
F	61	Hematuria	Nodular	Y	Y	N	Y
M	53	Asymptomatic	Nodular	N	N	N	Y
F	72	Asymptomatic	Nodular	Y	Y	Y	Y
F	53	Hematuria	Nodular	Y	Y	N	N
F	32	Hematuria	Granulation	Y	N	N	N
M	45	Hematuria	Irregular	Y	N	Y	Y